

# **Section 1 Front papers**

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**Section 2 Title page.**

**Essays  
on  
the Nature of the  
Current Chinese Regime  
by  
“Roots Forest”**

**“Being considerations on the  
extension of the long-lasting  
Chinese Emperor's method of ruling  
by Absolute Power.”**



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Distributor's foreword.

The essays from "Roots Forest" are composed and given, except for minor grammatical corrections to English versions (example; adding an "a" or "the" so it reads easier in English) as written by the original author.

The original author is known to the distributor in person as the author and the distributor worked together for many years since the 1990s both in P. R. China and elsewhere and both have corresponded during their retirement years.

While the distributor is based in the United Kingdom, the author is based in P. R. China.

When in semi-retirement the author started to write his essays, he contacted the distributor to see if they could be sent to him via various secure channels for 'publishing' in The West, and after a period of time identifying the actual author. It is for this reason that a set of essays exist as a document under the 'pen name' or "Roots Forest", while an original typescript with the actual author's signature and fuller biographical details has been lodged a United Kingdom district public library's sealed archive for use in future reference.

This complies with the author's wishes and in line with the academic advice in the United Kingdom in 2021 that P. R. China academics should publish anonymously.

The distributor has also included their details and United Kingdom address in the sealed version.



Section 3 writer's note.

## **‘Roots Forest’**

The writer writes under the pen name of Roots Forest, for his personal protection and that of his family.

A document identifying the writer and carrying his signature and full autobiographical details has been deposited along with the original of these essays under seal with a United Kingdom Library Archive for unsealing in or after 2045 CE.

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Essays may be cited as “Essays on the Nature of the Current Chinese Regime”, 2021 by writer (under their pen name) “Roots Forest” written in Mainland China, sent to England and deposited in Warrington Borough Libraries Archives in a public copy for all to use, and a private sealed copy.

The sealed copy contains the full identity of “Roots Forest” and a fuller autobiography and the writer’s signature in Chinese and English.

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*English recipient of essays note on dates.*

*Note on dates at end of essays. These are given in USA format of MM/DD/YYYY*

*example 29-02-2020 is 29<sup>th</sup> February 2020.*

*Spelling is mostly USA English.*

Section 4 Public autobiography and reason for writing essays.

**Public autobiography issued under pen name of “Roots Forest”.**

(The private full identifying autobiography is with the signed and sealed paper copy bearing a dog’s watermark printed on the paper. A copy of that original is countersigned by the Warrington, England resident to whom these essays were entrusted for distribution, and is embossed “2 Crown Street” by the resident.)

This version which is ‘anonymised’ under the “pen name” can be affixed to the public view essays.

**Autobiography**

Who I Am And Why I Wrote my Essays.

Under the name of Roots Forrest. I write of my background and why I wrote these essays. I was born in the 1960s. My father was a son of a worker and peasant. My father joined the [“CCP”] Chinese Communist Party’s army in the early 1940s as a soldier and army official.

My father was lucky enough to survive the wars and the deadly battles as cannon fodder of CCP. He and my mother were also lucky enough to survive the CCP’s countless political purges and movements so that I could be produced, brought up and educated somehow in Mainland China.

My major was mechanical engineering and thermo-physics in my university and academic research institute in which the Chinese imperial rulers (in the name of the Chinese Communist Party) inadvertently and mistakenly exposed me

to an education with elements of western logic, reasoning and rationality.

My career had been an engineer then a project manager in a national corporation. Later I quit the job and started my own business, under the wishful 'American Dream thinking' then prevailing in Mainland China in the 1990s, as a trader between Western industries and China's industries.

My trading business between the West and Mainland China and my keen expectation of China's modernization and the Chinese people's emancipation from brutal totalitarian dictatorship triggered my curiosity in western philosophy, culture, institutions, history and politics, and also galvanized my comparison of the two disparate worlds where I stand in between them, and also stand inside of China.

I traced the evolution of relationship between China and the West with my observations of Westerners' China policies and China strategies. In many cases I believed their policies and strategies for China were wrong, or at least did not strike home. By digging into the bottom, I notice the root of the mistaken policies is that the recognition of the Chinese regime by many Western scholars, politicians, policy makers, China experts, think tanks and media is wrong. My essays deposited here are intended to provide a unique perspective toward the Chinese regime, different from the mainstream points of view prevailing in the elite class of today's Western world.

When today's western civilization is facing challenge and threat from a rising Chinese regime which the western elites keep mistaking for another Soviet Union style communist powerhouse, my perspective will be useful for the western elites to understand their enemy. Although I am aware that the western civilization, after having reached its culmination of modernization, prosperity and liberty, would inexorably decline due to its internal factors like post-modernism, radical progressivism and equalitarianism, multiculturalism

and various Utopian ideas, I believe that the final collapse of this once grandiose and splendid civilization would take place upon the insidious penetration and a bulky impact from a bloody empire which has lasted for more than 2000 years. As a subject of the ancient emperor's absolute rule, I hate to see the last oasis of freedom and dignity of human being on the earth being steamrolled into nothing before the species living in Mainland China, which Chinese species hasn't experienced a taste of freedom and dignity at all. I desperately want to add something to buttress the cathedral of western civilization to stand upright until the Chinese emperor's ruling regime self-collapses first. I desperately want to do it even though it will imperil my life in China. I wish any influential elites and leaders of the western world could have chance to see my essays, adjust their strategies and policies accordingly, and brace the whole western world for the giant impact of Chinese regime arriving in the offing. I am not the kind of scholar who is usually fed and used by emperors and courts. I don't have a microphone or a lectern or any resources to broadcast my ideas to public like those fed and used by emperors and courts have. My essays are not a scholarly pursuit. They are based on my personal comparisons, reading, thinking, tuition, and more importantly my first-hand observation from the inside and outside of the body of Chinese regime. They are more like announcements of my points of view. In the essays I had to focus on the points and arguments themselves due to the condition limitations. If I could have gotten resources (like financial aid, free information environment and conditions like in the Western World), I would have done some more-academic work on the subjects.

I seal these essays in this library not because I am worried of my jeopardy in China, but because I have nowhere and no channel to submit my ideas to the leaders and elites of the

western world. I wish it was not too late when you open the  
seal of these essays.

God bless the western civilization.

Ini. Rev. 1/29/2021

Rev. 2/26/2021

## Section 5 Languages.

### **Languages.**

The essays are originally written by the writer in the Chinese language and are herein given in Simplified Chinese characters in Chinese.

The writer has also written English language versions of these essays for the use of persons who do not read Chinese, and to allow a wider audience access to them.

This document contains both Chinese and English versions. The Chinese versions are after the English versions.

## **English sections**

### **English Essays**

Unless otherwise specifically stated these are written by the Chinese writer in English.  
Those noted as translated by “Google Translation Engine” are so marked.



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# Essay 1 R2.1 English

English by author.

Essay 1 R2.1, The Inner Core and The Cloak of The Chinese Regime

Essay 1 R2.1, 中国内核与外衣

The Chinese regime, while donning the cloak of the ideologies of Marxism, Leninism and nationalism, makes a travesty of the western separation of government branches, in the name of a permanent ruler “The Communist Party”, is in nature the extension of an ancient polity of “an emperor’s absolute rule” or ‘Imperial Autocracy’ which has existed in China for more than 2000 years.

This qualitative cognition of the Chinese regime is important. It’s important, no matter if you are surviving within Chinese officialdom, or on China’s business playgrounds, or you (as a foreigner) are trying to exchange commercial interest and political interest with this regime from outside of China.

The nature of this regime determines its time-proven vitality and toughness. It is not The Third Reich, not the Soviet Union and Soviet-dominated Eastern Bloc, all these are the regimes built on some political ideologies constructed from certain intellectuals’ rationalities. Along with the collapse of the ideologies, these regimes were all short lived. The Soviet Union lasted for 70 years and The Third Reich only for 12 years. China has been a millennial empire, while having experienced over a 2000 year history many alternations and the impact of western industrialization, liberty and democracy, China today still stands in its original place,

while currently seemingly has the momentum of sweeping the earth and conquering Western civilization, with its special dictatorial organization and mechanism, with its extreme atrocities and its perfect deceptiveness.

The millennial vitality and toughness of this regime and polity cannot be explained by the concept of “ideology” invented by Antoine Destutt de Tracy and elaborated by Karl Marx in the later eras of the 18th and 19th centuries. It is deeply rooted in the special space and time frame of the totality of Chinese history, Chinese race, Chinese human nature, Chinese masses and Chinese geography.

This long-lived mindset of “an emperor’s absolute rule” is not an ideology. It is a game rule of violence, which could be expressed by “whoever conquers the world by force rules the world”. This rule is built upon the irrationality of an animal’s instinctive impulse. It’s an irrationality. Comparatively, ideology is the product of rational thinking of highly evolved human beings. Ideology is rationality or reason, is philosophy, is a derivative of science, and a political instrument to mobilize masses. (Refer to my separate essay on the disparity between the mindset of “an emperor’s absolute rule” and ideology.)

Taking off the cloak of ideology and the autocratic political party rule donned on the Chinese regime, what we can see is exactly the gene and the original framework of an ancient Chinese empire.

1. The power structure of the country: Everything is decided by one top dictator, the emperor, the chairman of party, the general secretary of party, or whatever the title. All power is delegated, from the top dictator to each level of officials ranked in a hierarchy, down to the bottom officers and executioners, while being accompanied by a secret

monitoring and surveillance system (like KGB in Soviet Union, Gestapo in Nazi Germany etc.)

2. The power distribution of the country: After taking the power of the country by force, following the rules of “whoever conquers the world by force rules the world” and “award people according to their merits and to the promises made to them”, the participators of rebellion and their descendants distribute the powers of the Imperial Realm among themselves in a hierarchy. This distribution of powers ensures, subjectively and objectively, the power of country is maintained at the hands of the “Red Genes”.

3. Rule by man, instead of rule by law. The ultimate purpose of laws is not to maintain justice, but is to be a kit of tools to maintain an oppressive and forceful ruling. The personal will of the top dictator overrides any rules and laws. The will (and the whim) of the top dictator is equal to the state’s will.

4. Structure of interest of the country: The core interest of the regime is to protect and entrench the interests of “royalty” (like Princes and Red Second Generation).

5. The ruling repertoire: Forceful and bloody crackdown is the final measure, while brainwashing, information isolation, the benighting of education are the daily measures so as to reduce the cost of a violent crackdown.

6. Cultural autocracy, the shackling of thought and speech censorship. Injecting red revolutionary education while indoctrinating the subjects into Confucianism which has been, for 2000 years, the theory giving the emperor’s absolute rule its “legitimacy”.

7. Economy: State-owned economic bodies (actually under royal ownership) dominate the economy and control the economic arteries of the country. Those so-called private

enterprises are actually the dependency or the tribute payers to the “royalty”.

8. Foreign relationship: trying to resume the tributary system that the empire had conducted for 2000 years and to turn all other countries into the Middle-Kingdom’s modern-day vassal states.

With this crafty and elaborate combination of the inner core and the cloak, this regime successfully mobilizes its subjects and masses. Its mindset of an emperor’s absolute rule, that is the legitimacy of “whoever conquers the world by force rules the world”, still has strong affinity with the masses so brainwashed for 2000 years. Marxism and Leninism ideology could be utilized to summon the naïve young people with consciousness of justice and fairness. Nationalism could be utilized to collect the xenophobic losers who impute their failure and frustration to westerners’ conspiracy.

In this emperor’s system of absolute rule shrouded with various phony ideologies, the imperial robe is replaced by the uniform of the chairman or the general secretary of today’s party. The succession method to select the top dictator relies half on descent from the red revolutionary families, half on coup d’etat. Officials surrounding the top dictator are all the winners of ass-licking competitions.

The deceptiveness of this regime has been so sophisticated and successful that the American elites keep perceiving it as a leftover member of the Soviet communist camp still holding firmly to Marxism, Leninism and Stalinism ideologies. These American elites are still calling China a communism society or a communist party country, or what not. They are still in vain expecting a “peaceful evolution” to take place within the Chinese regime, based on their illusion and fantasy of China, following their thinking pattern of

“ideological conflict”. (On this subject, refer to my another essay.)

Ini Rev. 7-27-2020

Rev. 10-23-2020



## Essay 2 (R1.4 Final), English

English by author.

Essay 2 (R1.4 Final), Mindset of An Emperor's Absolute Rule Is Not An Ideology

Essay 2, 思想与意识形态

The concept of an "Ideology" is a product of the Enlightenment movement and development of rationality in the Western world. It's also a product of Industry Revolution in the West. It's born of the strong self-confidence on humankind's rationality and born of the great progress in economic and social conditions brought about by the industrial revolution. An Ideology is an endeavour to improve economic and social conditions by proactively adjusting political institutions. It is a simplified discourse on a political philosophy, being an expression of their way of thinking aiming at masses and being a political instrument to mobilize the masses. It's nothing to do with Chinese mindset of an emperor's absolute rule.

As for the mindset of an emperor's absolute rule coming from Chinese antiquity, the core of the mindset is irrational. The core of the mindset is an impulse similar to of a wild animal's instinct. The outward expression of the "logic" of the biological instinct impulse is: "Whoever conquers the world by force rules the world."

During the processes of conquering the world by force, struggling for the throne and maintaining the existing emperor's rule, so-called politics is the infighting and activities exclusive to the emperor and his small circle, who comprise the ruling class, which has nothing to do with the

masses. The mindset of an emperor's absolute rule is the personal desire of the emperor or the pretenders to the throne, which becomes also the embedded consciousness of the subjects who survived under the terror of coercion and the brainwashing, generation by generation.

An Ideology is a kind of persuasion and mobilization in mind. By contrast, the mindset of an emperor's absolute rule is an expression (or creed) of coercion, it does not rely on persuasion of minds, the nature behind it is coercion and death threat. Of course, this mindset does not exclude a possibility that the subjects are sincerely convinced, which could reduce the emperor's cost of coercion and deadly crackdown.

Through multi-generation forging of coercion, this mindset would become the consciousness and thinking pattern of the tamed subjects. But this consciousness and thinking pattern are by no means the result of ideological mobilization as seen in the West, let alone the will or consent of citizens, they are the result of forging by force, becomes the creed that subjects are forced to accept for the sake of survival. In the western democratic societies, people's will is either the result of a politician's ideological mobilization, or the people's spontaneous idea. They are the people's will anyway. But in the system of an emperor's absolute rule, there is no people's will, there is only the forceful thrust of an emperor's desire.

In summary, the Chinese mindset of an emperor's absolute rule and the ideology said in the western world have the following essential disparities:

1. The mindset of an emperor's absolute rule is irrational, it's an outward expression of an animal's instinctive impulse, while an ideology is the result of rationality.

2. The mindset of an emperor's absolute rule is a creed used to force the subjects into submission, while ideology is a kind of thinking expression used to persuade and mobilize people.

Ideology is a concept suitable for expressing the economic, societal and political status on the background of western industrialization. Trying to explain and express China's ancient polity, imperial ruling repertoire and social economic status, with concept of ideology as many western scholars are doing, is inherently unfitting.

Ini. Rev. 9-28-2020

Rev. 10-13-2020

## Essay 3. R1.2 English

English by author.

Essay 3, The USA-China Conflict Is A Civilizational Conflict Instead of Ideological Conflict

Essay 3. Essay 3, 中国和美国之间的冲突是文明冲突还是意识形态冲突

The tension between the USA and China is spiralling upward.

It seems that all American mainstream media, think tanks, academics, policy makers and policy planners are recognizing the USA-China tension as an ideological conflict. They seem to still stay within the thinking pattern of the Cold War, recognizing China as a leftover member of the communist Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc, recognizing China as a regime with the ideology of Marxism and Communism. They call China as a “Communist Party State” and “Communism State”. In their eyes, China’s behavior seems the outward expression of Marxist ideology inner core. If they are willing to sit down and quietly scrutinize the policies and measures that China is taking, can they see any shadows of Marxist and Communist ideologies? If they are hell-bent on fitting China’s policies, actions and behaviours into the framework of “ideology”, what they can see is none other than a shadow of state capitalism, the antithesis of Marxism and Communism.

After stripping off the cloak of China’s polity, the inner core of China polity cannot be fit into any framework of modern political philosophies (all originated from the western world). American elites know little about this polity and are not willing to bother themselves to investigate it. They lazily fetch a myriad of existing “-isms” from the western

philosophical world to match China's situations, thus drawing a far-fetched conclusion and making scattershot policies to react to China's actions and looming challenges.

The inner core of China polity is an extension of a millennia ancient polity. (Refer to my another essay on this subject.) American Civilization, originated from British conservatism and classic liberalism, although it is deviating step by step from its founding principles and paths under the push of progressivism and Utopianism in the past six decades, is still holding its inner core of values of freedom and justice. It has completely different and even diametrical values from the ones of China's ancient imperial ruling system where the western concepts of freedom and justice do not exist and have never existed. This huge difference and diametrical antithesis should be what American politicians, scholars and merchants should confront with guts and insights.

Of course, under today's tide of progressivism and Utopianism, the problems America is facing is not only the China threat. If American elites are not willing to return to the track of science, rationality and conservative philosophy, China's dictators will sneer and gloat over the decline of their competitor, American civilization.

Ini. rev. 7/23/2020

Rev. 10-14-2020

## Essay 4 English

English by author.

Essay 4. Peaceful Evolution, An Illusion

Essay 4

Essay 4, 第四章

America's Peaceful Evolution strategy on China is of a thinking pattern based on the context of ideological conflict as existed during the Cold War. In that time, American leadership believed that the communist ideology was against humanity (or human nature) and would automatically fade out in the second or the third generation of Chinese Communist Party, and that peaceful evolution would be inexorable.

Unfortunately, the nature of the Chinese regime is not a Marxist and Communist ideology. It is the mindset and tradition of an emperor's absolute rule expressed as "whoever conquers the world by force rules the world", which has been viable for the last two thousand years. Granted that the first generation of Chinese Communist Party even had Marxist ideology and had undertaken some political tasks within the sphere of "The Communist International" with the Soviet Union, but the Party basically metamorphosed into a warlord, gaming and walking a tightrope among various powers after its Long March. A specialty of this warlord is that it always keeps holding a flag of Marxist ideology. This flag is deceptive, especially to the western world.

Granted, in Chinese Communist Party, Communist ideology phases are used day by day, but the irrational, inveterate mindset of an emperor's absolute rule is replacing the ideology and is enhanced along the way. This mindset has

been rooted and has prevailed in China for two thousand years.

The “rising” China, that America and the West are facing, is in nature a regime with an inner core of an emperor’s absolute rule and with a cloak of Marxist-Leninist ideology and Nationalist ideology. The tradition and “legitimacy” of an emperor’s absolute rule will not automatically evanesce within one century.

So, the expectation of Peaceful Evolution could only be an illusion under the thinking pattern of ideological conflict.

Only an external military attack and conquest and the consequential external impact on economic, cultural and thinking aspects could change China; similar to the effect of the two Opium Wars, the Anglo-French Force Invasion, the Eight-Power Allied Forces Invasion, and the Sino-Japanese Naval War in 19th century. Eventually, the fundamental change of China will rely on local Chinese elites’ revolutions in thinking, culture and institutions in the momentum and oscillation caused by outside impact.

Ini. Rev. 8-11-2020

Rev. 10-15-2020

## Essay 6 English

English by author.

Essay 6, One of the blind spots in the United States' perception of China: the communist ideological state

Essay 6, 中国共产主

The U.S. government, think tanks, academic circles, and the media have a common understanding of the Chinese regime, that is, the Chinese regime is a Communist regime based on Marxist-Leninist ideology. It is believed that the ultimate goal of the Chinese regime is to realize a communist society at least within China.

The source of this cognition is: the Chinese ruling party is based on Marxism-Leninism as the theoretical foundation of the Communist Party of China. This party was established and expanded under the organization and funding of the Communist International and the Soviet Union at that time, and was part of the communist movement at that time. Part of it is also one of the few remaining communist countries. This recognition comes from the origins of the Chinese Communist Party, its party constitution and its manifesto.

The real Chinese regime is a repressive totalitarian regime with imperial rule as its core and Marxist-Leninist ideology and nationalism as its outer cover. It is an extension of China's two thousand years of imperial rule that "strikes the country and sits on the gold". It is very different from the totalitarian dictatorship system under the Soviet ideology of Leninism and Stalinism.

The Marxist-Leninist ideological cloak of the Chinese regime may be the soul of the party's ideology in the early days of



the founding of the party. This soul is the foreign ideology injected from the outside by the Communist International and the Soviet Union. Over time, the evolution of the communist movement in China , This soul was gradually infiltrated and eroded by the deep-rooted Chinese imperial power thought, and gradually degenerated into the coat and disguise of imperial power thought. If the first generation of Chinese Communists (such as Li Dazhao, Chen Duxiu, etc.) still had the Marxist ideology and the political mission of the "Communist International", after arriving in Yan'an, the CCP had basically transformed into a circumstance between the great powers. , The warlords of the vertical and horizontal are organized. The unique feature of this warlord is that it has the banner of Marxist ideology. This banner is extremely deceptive, especially to the outside world. It is true that the communist ideology that originated in Europe can be faded from generation to generation, but the deep-rooted ideas of imperial power in the Chinese people will only last forever, because this kind of thinking and tradition has existed and developed in China for two thousand years, and it is powerful. Vitality and resilience.

The Chinese regime today has revealed the characteristics of the dynasty in history in all respects.

1. The power structure of the country: power is granted step by step from the top "one" to the most basic officials, accompanied by the two factories in the east and the west, the inner factory and the Jinyiwei and similar supervision systems.
2. Rule by man, but illegal. The purpose of the law is not to uphold justice, but a set of tools that serve the rule of force, which can be changed at any time. The individual will of the "one deity" of the country is higher than the rules and higher than the law.
3. The interest structure of the country: the core is to protect the interests of the royal family members (uncles of the

imperial family, the eight flag brothers, the princelings, the second generation of red, etc.), and all the interests are to defend the "big X country" and "red country" core.

4. The way the country governs: the principle of the supremacy of violence. Use violent suppression as a last resort, and brainwash, block news, and foolish education as daily methods (the purpose is to reduce the cost of violent suppression).

5. Public opinion propaganda: While implementing the red education, the flood flooded the land to implement Confucianism, Confucianism and Mencius, filial piety, loyalty to the emperor, emperor and ministers, and Ding Yuyi and other historical emperor rule education.

6. Economically, the state-owned economy (that is, the royal ownership economy) dominates the world and grasps the economic lifeline. The so-called private economy can only be the vassal or tribute of royal members.

Under this system of imperial power, the imperial power thought as the core is used to summon people who have been brainwashed for thousands of years; Marxist-Leninist ideology is used to recruit those mentally handicapped youth with a sense of fairness and justice; and nationalist justice is used Collect those xenophobic losers to form a crowd of righteous and boxers. With this system of "imperial power for systemism", this regime is sufficient to convene the vast majority of the population under its jurisdiction and constitute its strong vitality.

In this imperial power system with "ism", the emperor's dragon robe is replaced by the uniform of the party chairman or general secretary. Half of the emperor's superiority relied on the inheritance of blood, and half relied on the court coup. Most of the officials around the emperor were the winners of the flattering competition, perhaps

mixed with a few obedient lineage successors (princelings who entered the cabinet).

The idea of imperial power is not an ideology, but an external manifestation of human primitive instinct.

The deceptive nature of this regime's cloak has successfully misled the Western world's China policy and has won over 70 years of survival for this regime in the tide of human freedom and democracy. Exposing this deceptiveness is the cognitive basis for the free world to formulate precise strategies for China. And this foundation, in the United States today, is still superficial and fluid.

Ini. Rev. 7-20-2020

Rev. 8-11-2020

Corrected essay 6 on 20201112

## Essay 7 English

Essay 7 English Translation from writer's Chinese version.

### ***Google English translation.***

Essay 7                      Essay 7, 中国的不成文规则

Essay 7                      Essay 7,                      China's unspoken rules  
and methods of studying China

The Chinese people's thoughts and speeches are divided into explicit (explicit) and implicit (implicit). The Chinese have developed a large number of invisible and ubiquitous internal regulations, secret regulations, unspoken rules and subtext in the social and political game. These silent and invisible language and obscure rules constitute the most real, most critical and essential institutions of Chinese society and politics. Corresponding to this are the voluminous documents, statements, declarations, propaganda, notices, edicts, regulations, regulations, disciplines, records, historical records, etc. issued by Chinese official and formal institutions. They constitute another description of China. This description (called "documentary historical data") is often superficial, false, disguised, and misleading. Its original purpose is often to confuse the opponent in the game. It sometimes confuses the stupid emperor who made it. It will certainly confuse the scholars and scholars who study China today.

Therefore, the study of China should not be limited to historical documents, but must dive into China's deep palaces, the upper echelons of the party, government and military, political circles, business circles, the bottom of society, markets and villages to feel, understand, record and

collect first hand Data, complete an inductive process from the specific to the general abstract, with the help of some Western political science theories and methods, from the perspective of China, through the numerous, silent, and unspoken unspoken rules And default rules, through those obscure and secret internal regulations, rules, oaths, and regulations, to investigate and perceive the true structure, context and texture of this country. This is the most important research link to see through the nature of Chinese politics and society. Without such a research link and accumulation process, all so-called "China studies" will be superficial and fallacy.

Western scholars have no capability for this kind of in-depth internal research. Due to the limitations of time and space, they could not sneak into China and could not enter the observation points inside the Chinese body to investigate.

Chinese scholars living in the West have no such capability. They may be fortunate to get some sporadic second-hand information from their Chinese relations, but they have no chance to stand inside the Chinese body to investigate, experience and feel this behemoth.

The research institutes of these Western scholars can only rely on the official documents and materials with red seals and red seals. Based on these superficial, false, and misleading historical documents, the study of China can only be a source of truth. The research conclusions drawn and the policies towards China made therefrom are also aimless.

Official scholars living in China also have no such capability. These imperial literati are indeed rich in resources, but they have to take orders from the imperial superiors or capital funders who support them. The purpose of their research is

not to seek the truth, but to demonstrate the master's wisdom. It is indeed difficult to expect them to show the nature of the regime for which they work.

Regarding China issues, only those people of insight who are trapped in China but thinking outside the Chinese box have the most insights.

Ini. Rev. 10-21-2020

Rev. 10-22-2020

## Essay 9 English

English by author.

Essay 9

Essay 9, 第四章

Essay 9

Essay 9, The So-Called Public Opinion

No matter under ancient autocracy, or today's dictatorship, or contemporary democracy, all rulers declare they are the representative of Public Opinion, or are at least catering to Public Opinion.

In the West, textbooks of Political Science usually set a big chapter of Public Opinion to address thoroughly and in detail.

Western media are always buzzing on various poll results day by day.

All these give people an impression that public opinion is something enshrined, something independent of rulers of nations and something fixed that rulers have to rely on or at least have to capitalize on.

However, in my opinion, the so-called public opinion actually is a sheet of paper that all rulers (no matter they are publicly elected or self-coronated) are not willing to stab through. Public Opinion is a work intentionally elaborated and forged by rulers, an instrument that rulers configure and make use of to legitimize their ruling and regimes and to advance and further rulers' political plank and policies.

In China, since the First Emperor of Qin (259-210 B.C.) set up an emperor's absolute ruling empire with centralized and

grand unification, public opinion, if any, has always been the result of brainwash and indoctrination applied by emperors toward their subjects, and the massive killing of dissidents. By a concatenation of Confucianism, The Four Books and the Five Classics, 24 stories of filial piety, imperial examinations, eight-part essay, Red Education and so on, with information manipulation by official media, with information isolation by official communications, internet and publication systems, Public Opinion is an end product rolling off royal production line, designed and manufactured according to emperor's desire. The purpose of producing this end product is to turn the masses into the permanent foundation of emperor's absolute rule, into the willing and engrained royalists, in order to maintain the emperor's absolute ruling perpetually. Those disobedient thinking betrayers and independent thinkers will be silenced and disappeared into oblivion by being sent into a grinder at the end of the royal production line as hazardous waste.

In the West, information and speech are free. But note, the circulation of information and speech is not free. The widespread circulation of information and speech needs money to lay pipelines. In other word, only by mastering and integrating financial resources can a man or an organization possess the freedom and the ability to broadcast his information and speech. Comparing with autocracy and dictatorship, one of advancements of western liberal democracy is merely that you cannot handily seal a piece of information and speech into the dark. However, you still cannot easily and free of charge deliver your information and speech to post box and TV screen of each home, to computer terminal and mobile phone of each person. This gives a man or an organization with financial resources and administrative power resources the conditions and spaces to manipulate the delivery of information so as to forge out a so-called Public Opinion.



In the western liberal democratic countries that I pay my full respect and admiration to, as the foundation of democracy, Public Opinion is also orientationally producible by politicians, mainstream media, educational institutions and the money behind them, by flooding of selective and twisted information to the public. The forging of public opinion is mainly for manipulating some short-term elections, and secondarily for indoctrination and education for the long-term interest of the monopolistic finance conglomerates. The radical progressive education in American universities, middle schools and primary schools, the de-Christianity brainwash and the multiculturalism instillation are the salient examples of public opinion production. The final purpose of this production is to transfer America from a white Christian civilization body into a civilization ruin with racial mixture, cultural hodgepodge, value blur and money overflow, so as to satisfy the demand of the global interests of those monopolistic financial capital groups.

The advanced technologies of modern psychology and brain nerve science could fabricate the consciousness parts and assemble the parts into human's mind and thinking, consequentially Public Opinion. The effective application of the technology was thoroughly shown by Goebbels of Nazi Germany.

The Chinese ancient brainwash technology starting from 2000 years ago could be dubbed as a great invention in mankind history. Does it bring boon or scourge to human? Let our posterity to make judgment.

Finally, the so-called Public Opinion, in China, it's nothing but emperor's will; In the West, it's no more than an artwork of powerful financial groups.

Ini. Rev. 11-27-2020  
Rev. 11-29-2020

## Essay 10 English

English by author.

Essay 10 Essay 10 Atrocity, The Fundamental and Crucial means of Maintaining A Tyranny.

□□□□□□□□□□□□

Chinese Empire could be an unparalleled consummate political governing and ruling system on the earth. It's so consummate that it has no loophole and no seam, so consummate that all steps are perfectly connected with smooth transition, so summate that the inside and the outside of the ruling system have no at all spark of thinking and chance of rebellion and defection except an emperor wants to suicide. This is a perfection after countless refining, forging, rectification and evolution, generation by generation, dynasty by dynasty, for more than 2000 years. This Chinese Empire looks down and sneers at the 250 year-old American liberal institutions, as it boasts in its propaganda.

In history, the establishment and maintenance of a totalitarian dictatorship or autocracy needs one of two elements. One is the dictator's sagacity and acumen that should be prominent enough to accurately and effectively control everybody and everything. Another is the dictator's extreme brutality and cruelty, with which he terrifyingly deters anybody so that nobody dare flash any idea of defiance and rebellion.

The Chinese imperial rulers are far from the above-said acumen and sagacity. But they all inherit an archaic but exquisite ruling system. This ruling machine had been and is running automatically to maintain each dynasty alive and

evolving ahead forever. This system possesses the most crucial mechanism, that is, extreme cruelty and brutality.

Zero-tolerance slaughter, indiscriminate slaughter of the innocent, slaughter implicating the nine generations of a family, abrupt falling out with courtiers, confidants and cronies and consequential torture and decapitation, literacy inquisition, and so on, all these cause an effect that everybody feels himself imperilled and everybody jitters. For maintaining a tyranny, the effectiveness of this effect is far much better than the effectiveness of so-called “benevolent government” and “logical administration and harmonious people” that those charming but effete intellectuals long for naively.

Cruelty is the prime mover of the whole ruling machine. Through a series of perfectly meshed process steps, the machine efficiently delivers the murderous air and the deterrence of the cruelty to each officer, claw and subject and makes all within the ruling system and all subjects to prostrate themselves nervously before their dictator bursting out killing order any moment. As for the working mechanism of this machine, I need a thick book to address it.

So, when we assess the duration of a tyranny, besides considering the intelligence of the dictator, more importantly, we have to measure his degree of cruelty and brutality. Many western elites would misjudge a foolish dictator by believing that a dictator not shrewd and crafty enough could not be able to maintain his tyranny. In fact, in history (at least in Chinese history), most despots maintained their absolute autocracy and dictatorship not because of their sagacity, but because of their cruelty. Enough cruelty is exactly the very fundamental and crucial means of tyranny.

Maybe somebody would argue that an emperor's extreme cruelty and indiscriminate killing would generate too many enemies and therefore he would be difficult to reinforce his tyranny, and a "benevolent government" should be the right way of extending an emperor's absolute rule.

However, Chinese history and status deny this argument. Mathematical calculation and Game Theory's reasoning also disapprove this argument. The probability of an emperor's determination to exert extreme cruelty and killing is very high, while the probability that massive officers and subjects spark rebellious idea and take substantive actions in the same time is almost zero. A subject's survival probability by killing defectors and rebels on behalf of his emperor would be far more than the survival probability by joining a rebellion. Now we see, an extremely brutal tyranny technically works, as long as the emperor has sufficient population of subjects to be arbitrarily killed by him.

In my observation, the explanations of the causality for long-term continuation of historic and contemporary autocracy and dictatorship by most Western and Chinese scholars are not firmly tenable, sometimes don't make out a good case. In my opinion, the "theory" that suitably explains the continuation of autocracy and dictatorship is one word, that is, "ATROCITY". Atrocity fundamentally solves all ruling problems of a tyranny.

Sometimes I fall in a kind of imagination and obfuscation to the world history. What if the British Kings, the French emperors, German emperors and Russian Tzars, like bloodthirsty Chinese emperors, exterminated and eradicated all actual, potential and imagined intransigents and recalcitrants and their relatives and associates? If these western emperors did as Chinese emperors did atrociously enough, would all those historic events and figures for

emancipating human from dark slavery, either abruptly or gradually, like Magna Carta, Glorious Revolution, American Revolutionary War, The French Revolution, Russian February Revolution and October Revolution, John Locke, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Lenin, Trotsky, Gandhi, Nelson Mandela and son on, appear in the history? Would liberal democracy have any chance to burgeon and grow?

Why does today's dictatorship still stay alive? Why do the all ruling means like co-opting, snitching, implicating the family and associates, monitoring and wire-tapping, lying and deceiving, indoctrination and brainwash, disappearing, incarceration and secret execution, etc. succeed for keeping tyrannical ruling? The answer is: extreme, beyond-imaginative cruelty and brutality. Others are all auxiliary and trivial.

Lastly, I would like to use a short sentence to finish this essay: God bless white people.

Ini. Rev. 12-9-2020

Rev. 12-1-2020

# Essay 100 R1 English

English by author.

Essay 100 R1 Regime: Its Fatal Weakness, Lifespan And Assessment Of Performance

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

--- A Bird's Eye View Looking At A Regime

For any kind of governments, no matter they are Chinese emperor's absolute ruling regime, or Soviet Union style communist ruling regime, or American liberal democratic - Capitalist system, or European democratic - socialist system, people always can find out its "fatal weakness" and "inner contradiction". You can enumerate a string of fatal weakness for each kind of government or regime. However, the interesting thing is, all those called "moribund" regimes actually endured at least several decades, some (like Chinese regime) endured even several thousand years, while the dissidents who listed the "fatal weakness" of their ruling systems lived shortly, either dying quickly of tortures, incarceration and execution or dying quietly of utter poverty and obscurity.

In short term, it's meaningless to point out fatal weakness and inner contradiction of a regime, for a regime's fatality is through a long process, much longer than a man's lifespan. There may be only an academic value, no practical value to a person, for pointing out the fatal weakness of a regime.

You shouldn't assert a regime must be short lived because of its fatal structural weakness. All dictatorial regimes or democratic governments have their own variety of fatal

structural weakness, but all of them exist for long time. The difference is at the methods and styles of rulers (or elected leaders) and subjects (or citizens) under a regime (or a government) to deal with their own particular fatalities. This difference may more or less influence the lifespan of the regime or the government.

Theoretically, a liberal democratic system is a relatively open system with enough flexibility. It has more space to make internal adjustments so as to have more chances to prolong its life. By contrast, a dictatorial regime is an isolated and stiff ruling body without a mechanism to adjust itself, so it's easier to slide towards disasters and ruination. However, historically, in the case of Chinese emperor's rule, the demise of one dynasty was just a start of a new life cycle (a new dynasty) of the same Chinese emperor's ruling system without any thinking revolution and institutional revolution. This makes the Chinese emperor's rule look seemingly and distinctively long life. This makes the regeneration capacity of Chinese regime look distinctively awful.

Putting the fatal weakness and inner contradiction of a regime or government aside, we can assess a regime/government's historic performance and present performance. The present performance of a regime/government directly determines the life and fate of today's everybody.

From what we have seen in the past and in the present, liberal democratic system seems full of chaos and confusions, but it never causes massive famine and massive slaughtering by itself. Under dictatorial regime, massive famine, incarcerations, slaughtering and execution, large scale poverty and death are the common things. In the reality of present days, if a dictatorial regime would not have



massive and large scale famine, death, incarceration, slaughtering and executions, would not have large scale brutal mistreatment, torture, public or secret execution and disappearance of ideological dissidents and political dissidents, if people would only feel suffocated in getting information and expressing ideas under dictators' threat and persecution, the people should have felt lucky, now that they have no way to change the dictatorship imposed on them.

For assessment criterion for the present performance of a regime or a government, in my opinion, we should set up an upper limit and a lower limit. The upper limit should be liberty, justice and prosperity prevailing in a society. The lower limit should be that there is no large scale and massive famine and poverty, no massive slaughtering and execution, no massive incarceration and death, no large scale brutal mistreatment of ideological dissidents and political dissidents.

In this assessment system, today's Chinese regime should be positioned at and above the edge of the lower limit but far away from the upper limit. Today's China is an imperial empire far from modern civilization and rationality of human being, but is a place where you might humbly drag out an ignoble existence. Note: It's also far from a Marxism-Leninism communist country as many Western elites wrongly recognize.

The current Chinese emperor's rule is not bringing about a large scale famine (like the wilds full of dead bodies of the starved in 1959 to 1962 and in the ten year Cultural Revolution), not massively incarcerating people in millions and millions (the Concentration Camps in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and Tibet Autonomous Region are the exceptional cases where national, religious and political

struggles are entwined together.), not exercising large scale executions (like Stalin's Great Purge and China's series of political purges in 1950s and 1960s), and not massively arresting, tormenting and torturing dissidents (like what happened in Soviet Union's Gulag Archipelago). China's economy and society are running and extending continuously, with all chronic diseases carried over by the 2000-years-old emperor's absolute ruling system, but have yet to reach the edge of falling apart and yet to reach a stage of dynasty replacement and recirculation. Under such present tyrannical rule where people's "fatality rate" is small enough for people to sleep soundly in night, people still have a local and narrow space where ordinary people might drag out an ignoble existence for themselves, for their families, for their small cliques, by making use of their surviving know-how and counter-measures accumulated alone with the past 2000 year tyrannical ruling history. This status coincides with a recent phenomenon. In the past ten years, China yearly had about 100 million man-times of overseas travelling (most travels were bound to western liberal democratic nations), while exodus or large scale escape seldom happened. My explanation of this phenomenon is that, the Chinese travelers are vaguely aware that in western liberal democratic and capitalist society which is softly but firmly controlled by financial capital oligarchs, ordinary people also need to struggle hard for a local and narrow survival space for themselves, their families and their small cliques. The difference is the ways, the know-hows, and the counter-measures of the struggle in the two different worlds. The current Chinese emperor's ruling status, which seems relatively less harsh in the history, objectively mitigates Chinese people's abhorrence of their bloody Chinese emperor's absolute rule, also temporarily quenches Chinese people's passion and yearn for the western liberal democratic – capitalist world.

Looking back at the western liberal democratic – capitalist system, it is positioned near the upper limit of the above mentioned assessment criterion. Its position is in the trend of declining toward to the lower limit. The monopolistic capital's awful ability of manipulating over society, economy and politics is looming. The hypocrisy of the mass voting mechanism is getting conspicuous. (look at American 2020 general election.) But anyway, fortunately, it is still far away from the lower limit that is “large scale famine and massive slaughtering”.

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# Essay 101 English

English by author.

Essay 101, an option for people of insight in China

□□□□□□□□□□

Let me talk about a few general backgrounds.

The generosity of the Chinese sages is heart-stirring and exciting: "Where is righteousness, it's a matter of death." "Know it is impossible." "Where the Tao is, even though tens of thousands of people will go for it." However, practical feasibility is an insurmountable obstacle that lies in front of Chinese aspirants.

When evaluating the two civilization systems of China and the West, I hold two perspectives. At the level of morality and justice, I stand on the western side of liberal democracy and rationality. On the level of competition between the two civilizations, I think each has its own merits.

The US's advantage lies in its sustainability and long-term victory. The chaotic and disorderly internal questioning, challenging, arguing, and fighting each other prevents the system from going to extreme errors and disasters; an open and flexible system makes it possible to correct errors. The advantage of China lies in its short-term decisiveness. The concentration of power and the forced implementation have made the country's combat and execution power quite fierce, and the effect is immediate. This advantage can defeat or even conquer the United States and Europe before the United States and Europe can wake up, correct and adjust. However, China's dictatorship will inevitably be accompanied by information blockage and no error

correction mechanism, which makes the country's chariot run wildly in the wrong direction until it is destroyed. The question is, does God arrange for the Chinese regime to destroy American and European civilizations before self-destruction? Or arrange for China to destroy itself before destroying the United States and Europe? The Soviet Union died before it destroyed the United States, but will China be the Soviet Union? The conflict between Chinese and Western civilizations is difficult to decide.

Let's talk about the realistic choices of Chinese lofty people.

China's top priority is a "Revolution of 1911", to overthrow the monarchy and complete the transition to a constitutional democracy.

Chinese aspirants who pursue progress and civilization have nothing to do in the face of powerful ruling violence within China. In China, violence is the "meta-rule" that determines success or failure.

Send the rescue and liberation of the West? It can be seen from the above that in the conflict between Chinese and Western civilizations, it is difficult for Western civilization to survive. The "magic weapon" for the victory of a liberal democracy is to take time to bring down the dictatorship. The West cannot count on it.

There is only one thing that Chinese patriots can do: wait for the moment when the imperial power system collapses due to ignorance, information blockage, and no error correction mechanism, and at the same time, draft a new national constitution.

While waiting, Chinese people with lofty ideals can do:

1. Understand the long-term and historical origins of China's imperial tyranny.
3. Recognize the weakness, superfluousness and hypocrisy of Western civilization. Break the illusion of salvation from the West.
4. Recognize the racial and cultural roots of China's problems, and recognize that China's problems can only be solved by the Chinese themselves, although external shocks from the West are necessary.
5. Expose to the Western world the truth and roots of the brutality and evil of the Chinese regime in a way that the West understands.
6. Expose the fundamental conflict and threat of the Chinese regime to Western civilization in a way that the West can understand.
7. Inspire and guide the confrontation and impact of Western forces on the Chinese regime in a way that the West can understand.

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# Essay 102, English

English by author.

Essay 102                      Essay 102 The factors that led to the collapse of totalitarian rule

□□□□□□□□□□

A regime under totalitarian dictatorship, due to the oppressive relationship between people, its fatal flaws and internal contradictions, leads to its own collapse is the general trend. Although the collapse process is long and slow, it far exceeds the life cycle of human beings and is beyond expectation.

But these factors that led to the collapse are clear.

1. The dictator does not get effective and accurate information. The survivors around him are either incompetent flatters or treacherous conspirators. The purpose of the flatterers to provide information and advice is to please the dictator, and most of the information and advice provided by the conspirators is a preset trap. Both types of people put the dictator in a closed state.
2. The decision of the dictator must have been distorted and executed. The lack of information left the dictator ignorant of the truth about the execution of his decree.
3. Because of the fear of the dictator's rage and killing, all information (even critical information that endangers the dictatorship) that is contrary to the dictator's judgment and decision (who must be wise) will be concealed and hidden by minions and the bureaucracy. One example is the

intelligence of the Allied landing in Normandy (contrary to Hitler's wise judgment).

4. The operation of politics, economy, society, and stability maintenance based on compulsion will be costly and overwhelmed, and will eventually collapse due to its own weight.

5. The dictatorship is anti-intellectual. Any wise man with higher intelligence than the dictator will be regarded as a potential challenger to the throne and be eliminated. A long-term low-intellectual and anti-intellectual regime will eventually lose out in competition with intellectual forces.

This is a process in which the system of "information-decision-action-feedback-information" is blocked and cannot be closed. It is a system with an absurd cost-benefit index. Rebuilding after bankruptcy and rebuilding after bankruptcy is its historical cycle and its logical necessity.

Ini. Rev. 9-14-2020

Rev. 10-23-2020



# Essay 103 English

English by author.

Essay 103 Strategy to defeat dictatorship

□□□□□□

Liberal democracy is a political and social system based on a cultural background and spiritual temperament of moderation, openness, tolerance, compromise, and non-confrontation. Its nature lacks the will and faith to defeat dictatorships, and it lacks the motivation to promote the values of freedom and democracy to all mankind. And determination. However, when the opposing dictatorship rises into the sky, spreads everywhere, crushes and conquers Western countries, what is the law of survival in the West?

First, one of the two main reasons for maintaining the dictatorship is information monopoly. Blocking and controlling information, implementing brainwashing and stupid measures have made all the people and the minions in the ruling system the desperate fighters of the dictator. The countermeasures to disintegrate this main cause are information injection, truth injection, and rational injection, in order to break illusions, superstition and ignorance, and give the people independent information, thinking and judgment. The original advantage of science and technology under a liberal democratic system is a weapon to break the information blockade. The West has the strength in R&D and application of this technology.

The second main reason for maintaining the dictatorship is the rule of terror. The fate of violating the imperial decree is

terrifying, and even more terrifying is that the violator has nowhere to escape. The countermeasure to disintegrate this reign of terror is to open the door to freedom and democracy, and accommodate all defectors of the dictatorship and their relatives and friends, as long as they contribute to the victory over the dictatorship before and after. This strategy tore a gap in the iron curtain of the reign of terror, and provided the members of the ruling group and minions who were frightened and locked down by terror with the opportunity to cast aside the dark. The ultimate beneficiaries of the dictatorship

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Rev. 9-15-2020

# Essay 11R1 English

English by author.

Essay 11R1, The Evidence For The Nature of Chinese Emperor's Absolute Rule

□□□□□□□□□□

Why do I say, the nature of today's Chinese regime, after experiencing the 1911 Revolution overthrowing Qing Dynasty and the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party Revolution, is still an extension of an emperor's absolute power rule which has existed for more than 2000 years already, instead of a communist totalitarian dictatorship based on Marxism-Leninism ideology as understood by western elites?

Let's observe the behaviour and performance in various aspects of this regime one by one.

1. The power structure of the country: Everything is decided by one top dictator, the emperor, the chairman of party, the general secretary of party, or whatever the title. All power is delegated, from the top dictator to each level of officials ranked in a hierarchy, down to the bottom officers and executioners, while being accompanied by a secret monitoring and surveillance system (like KGB in Soviet Union, Gestapo in Nazi Germany, STASI in East Germany etc.)

2. The power distribution of the country: After taking the power of the country by force, following the rules of "whoever conquers the world by force rules the world" and "award people according to their merits and to the promises made to them", the participators of rebellion and their descendants distribute the powers of the Imperial Realm among themselves in a hierarchy. This distribution of powers ensures, subjectively and objectively, the power of country is maintained at the hands of the "Red Genes". The erstwhile

“Royal Cabinet” of Qing Dynasty have been substituted by today’s Red Second Generation or Red Third Generation inheriting “Red Genes”.

3. Rule by man, instead of rule by law. The ultimate purpose of laws is not to maintain justice, but is to be a kit of tools to maintain an oppressive and forceful ruling. The personal will of the top dictator overrides any rules and laws. The will (and the whim) of the top dictator is equal to the state’s will. The so-called “constitution” is a toy to be deformed and reshaped arbitrarily by top dictator.

4. Structure of interest of the country: The core interest of the regime is to protect and entrench the interests of “royalty” (like Princes, Red Second Generation and Red Third Generation).

5. The ruling repertoire: Forceful and bloody crackdown is the final measure, while brainwashing, information isolation, the benighting of education are the daily measures so as to reduce the cost of a violent crackdown.

6. Cultural autocracy, the shackling of thought and speech censorship. Injecting Red Revolutionary education, indoctrinating the subjects into Confucianism which has been, for 2000 years, the theory giving the emperor’s absolute rule its “legitimacy”, while taking on the cloak of Marxism-Leninism ideology.

7. Economy: State-owned economic bodies (actually under “royal ownership”, being effectively controlled by nominated elite members or their families) dominate the economy and control the economic arteries of the country. Those so-called private enterprises are actually the dependency or the tribute payers to the “royalty”.

8. The huge gap between the rich and the poor denies the Marxist ideology that the regime self-purports.

9. Foreign relationship: trying to resume the tributary system that the empire had conducted for 2000 years and to

turn all other countries into the Middle-Kingdom's modern-day vassal states.

10. The way of purging political recalcitrant: Replacing the "Thinking Struggle" and "Route Struggle" once on the ideological background with the "anti-corruption" and "forbid speaking ill of the top" (言者无罪 in Chinese) to clear any recalcitrant and dissidents within ruling system. "anti-corruption" and "forbid speaking ill of the top" were the typical ploys and excuses of ancient dynasties to clear whoever emperors disliked. The "Thinking Struggle" and "Route Struggle" were the typical excuses to purge dissidents and rivals within Bolsheviks and the early stage Chinese Communist Party. This replacement of purging methods is a clear token indicating Chinese Communist Party has turned itself from its once-being ideological political ruling party into a new dynasty of the imperial empire.

11. Pervasive corruption among bureaucracy: This phenomenon demonstrates this so-called communist party has not at all pursuit of political mission, political values and ideology. The party is actually an organization platform for all members to strive for their fame and gain only. The best appellation for this communist party should be Dynasty. We still have many examples and collateral evidences through which we can look at the dynastic nature of today's Chinese regime. The following is a few of them.

11.1. In 1949 when it's the eve of Chinese Communist Party occupied whole China Mainland, in the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh National Conference of Chinese Communist Party, Mao Ze Dong made an analogy between the "entering Beijing" of the Communist Party and the "entering Beijing" of Li Zicheng, an ancient peasant rebel. On that meeting, Mao raised a subject of Communist Party's "天下" and "天下" empire's territory and "land under heaven" in English. This is an inadvertently leak of the emperor's absolute ruling mindset.

11.2. Mao Ze Dong did not delve through the classical works and theories of Marxism. His “faith” in Marxism and Socialism was not on theory and philosophical thoughts, his purported “faith” may come from the propaganda stuff of Soviet Union. Mao was a prominent pragmatist who picked up the ideologies and “-ism” from the world kit of tools surrounding his demand for his struggling for emperor’s absolute rule.

11.3. Intellectuals’ proportion in Chinese Communist Party: In the early stage of Chinese Communist Party there were some party members who were intellectuals or highly educated people. They jumped onto the revolutionary bandwagon partially with the drive of their ideology and political ideal. When the Party entered the stage of military struggle, the main body of the party was composed basically of peasants, miners, refugees, roving bandits and brigands. The conservativeness of this mainbody’s mindset was against, (or, at least not in line with) the progressiveness and radicalism of Soviet Union’s Marxism-Leninism ideology. By contrast, the Russian February Revolution and October Revolution were initiated and pushed by Russian intelligentsia with their political ideal and ideologies. This Russian intelligentsia had developed for 70 years before the revolutions. In Germany, many intellectuals, with their various “scientific theories” and ideologies, participated and pushed the Nazi movement. The contrast of intellectual composition between China Revolution, Russian Revolutions and Nazi movement demonstrates that Chinese communist party revolution was not a revolution driven by ideology, but in nature a peasants and refugees’ uprising. The driving force of the uprising was the inherent pursuit of an emperor’s absolute rule and of the mindset of “whoever conquers the world by force rules the world”, no more than that.

11.4. In Russia, Bolsheviks seized state power by a military coup, making use of the shell and name of democratic

Soviet. After taking state power, Bolsheviks still kept the shell of Soviet which made Bolshevik regime look like politically legitimate, instead of establishing a brand new regime from scratch. This gave people an impression that the Soviet Union was an extension of a legitimate democratic regime based on the February Revolution. Nazi also seized the state power by a semi-democratic and semi-forceful way under the shell of Weimar Republic, a constitutional democracy. China's communist revolution was diametrically opposed to the situations of Russia and Germany. The regime change caused by Chinese communist revolution was more like dynasty changes purely by force along Chinese history.

11.5. Hereditary system: In the history of Soviet Communist Party, there were no obvious hereditary phenomenon in their leadership changes. But in today's Chinese Communist Party and its controlled governments, most key positions are occupied and overtaken by the second generation and the third generation of the Red Genes. This is one of the phenomena of Chinese regime that western ideologies and western modern political theories cannot explain.

11.6. Personality cult: In the history of Chinese Communist Party there are repeatedly appeared personality cult phenomena. If applying the theory of emperor's absolute rule to these phenomena, the phenomena will immediately become easily understandable.

11.7. Fake Marxism: In today's China, if you form a research group or a forum for Marxism theory without beforehand governmental approval, you will be arrested for sure. The ruling authority does neither want people to know the genuine ideas and proposals of Marx and Engels, nor allow people to compare authority's Marxism in propaganda with the classic original works of Marxism. The ruler is afraid of the genuine Marxism, a product of human logic reasoning and rationality.

There are still countless examples and collateral evidences to be dug out, studied and combed out.

If taking off its cloak, we will not see any traces of rationality of modern politics, ideologies and political philosophy. The theory of an extension and a reprise of the 2000 year-old emperor's absolute rule is the most powerful description and explanation of the current Chinese regime.

Ini. Rev. 12/15/2020

Rev. 1-5-2021 after proof-reading

Rev. 2-26-2021





coup mechanism; if China is included in the category of military dictatorship, it cannot explain the phenomenon that the Chinese army completely obeys the absolute command of the emperor; China is included in the party dictatorship, but there is no trace of the modern Western party concept in China.

For another example, many concepts adopted by Western research on society, such as civil organizations, social organizations, chambers of commerce, guilds, interest groups, churches, political parties, pluralism, constitution and constitutional government, judicial system, public opinion, media, independent of the king, Public opinion, property rights, awareness of freedom/rights/equality/democracy, etc., when faced with all aspects of the Chinese regime, all are bullish and wrong.

Western politics is basically explaining the politics of modern countries. The question is, is China a modern country? This is a problem that needs further research and excavation. In my opinion, China is more like a continuation and variant of an ancient empire. It is essentially an ancient empire ruled by what I call imperial power.

When looking at the Chinese regime and politics, one of the first questions we have to face is whether the argument for the "legitimacy" of the Chinese regime is rational or not. In the West, the rule and governance of modern countries have a bunch of theories and doctrines to provide support for their legitimacy. These theories and doctrines are the result of human rational speculation. It seems appropriate to explain the results of these rational speculations with rational modern political theories. Let's look at China again. The Chinese regime has been ruled by imperial power since the Qin Dynasty (see my article "The Core and Appearance of the Chinese Political System"). The bottom and core of the

imperial power system is a rule of the animal kingdom, that is, "beat the world and sit in the world". The argument for the legitimacy of this system (note, not "thought") is the so-called "internal law and external Confucianism". The so-called Legalist thought, what rational "thought" it is, is clearly a naked animalistic attack, a method for carnivores to dispose of their prey, it has no humanity and humanity, let alone rationality. In other words, the basis of Chinese imperial power is animalism. Use Western rational thinking and humanitarian theoretical frameworks to adapt and explain the dominance phenomenon based on the animality of the ruler and the servility of the ruled (here I do not want to use the term "political phenomenon", but "domination phenomenon"), conclusion Naturally, it is absurd. Western countries' various China policies based on such conclusions are bound to be untargeted. Everything that has happened in history and reality proves this point.

As long as it does not recognize that the essence of Chinese imperial rule is animalistic and servile, but uses Western rationality, ideology, and political philosophy as the theoretical framework to explain Chinese phenomena, the conclusions are mostly wrong, and its explanatory power is extremely limited. Western theories cannot understand and explain the momentary combat power, execution power, and effectiveness displayed by a regime composed of animality and servility. Today, they are ignorant and helpless in the face of a huge and deformed "monster" that is rapidly emerging.

My claim is that using China's unique imperial rule system and theory to explain China's history and contemporary political and social phenomena will be as easy as a catastrophe.

China's imperial power system is a self-contained system that is different from other political and cultural systems in the world. It is not covered by Western social science theories. It is a secret system, because the supreme ruler does not want people to see through the secrets of their rule. The foundation and core of this system are clear (I will elaborate on this in another article). But the precise description of the structure and operation mechanism of the entire system has yet to be undertaken by another voluminous book.

Ini. Rev. 12-23-2020  
Rev. 12-27-2020

## **Essay 15 R1 English**

20210424 15 R1 revision

Essay 15 R1 ENGLISH

Essay 15R1 Running and Survival Mechanism of the Chinese Emperor's Absolute Rule.

English by author.

Essay 15 The power source, operation mechanism and survival principle of imperial power. (Deleted, this was a Google Translation Engine version, replaced by 15R1.)

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

Many people believe that as the West enters modern civilization, freedom and democracy will become the main

stream of human evolution, and China's autocratic and totalitarian ruling system must be destroyed by the irresistible trend of history as easily as crushing dry weeds and smashing rotten wood. However, today we are watching a reverse phenomenon, that is, the Chinese emperor's absolute ruling system is still standing upright firmly, and is positioned to begin sprawling over the earth. There is a necessity to explain to the people coming from the western world why this archaic and extremely bloody ruling system does not fall down, even under the tide of today's human modernization.

First of all, A dictatorial ruler's power comes from people's fear. People's horror comes from the ruler's threat. If you don't obey, you will face a disaster. But it does not mean that if people are fearless, dictatorial ruling will automatically fall apart. Fearlessness of an individual or a few individuals will only lead to disaster. Only when the majority of people are fearless at the same time can dictatorial rule crumble. However, what is the probability of "the majority of people are fearless at the same time"? This is the key of the question. This is the knack by which dictatorial rulers are able to exercise absolute power.

The only driver to cause the event of "majority are fearless at the same time" is a powerful impact from outside of the Chinese emperor's ruling system. A Chinese emperor's ruling system excluding any such outside disturbance will be a super-stable system.

The survival mechanism of an emperor's rule (or "imperial power") lies in the facts of probability theory, that is, the probability that the majority of subjects will harbor rebellious ideas and will take rebellious action at the same time is almost zero. Without outside impact, as long as the emperor is on the throne, as long as the emperor's ruling

resources are rich enough, as long as the emperor's ruling method is atrocious enough (see my essay "Atrocity, the Fundamental and Crucial Means of Maintaining Tyranny"), the probability of the emperor's rule being overthrown by people is almost zero.

Under an emperor's absolute rule, what is people's inner drive of production, creation and struggle? It's the horror of being under the butcher's knife, and the fealty to the butcher consequently generated by that horror. It is the horror and fealty that maintain the daily running of an emperor's rule. By contrast, under capitalism, people's inner drive of production, creation and struggle is due to people's selfishness and greediness. Both horror and greediness are man's psychological and mental phenomena, are man's reaction to external stimuli. No historic evidence demonstrates that the productiveness, combat capacity and efficiency of a country driven by its subjects' horror must be lower than those of countries driven by citizens' greediness. The consequent result of contemporary China's rising could possibly provide a forceful evidence to my above judgment, but it would be something we have yet to see currently.

Furthermore, between the suffering of horror and the torment of greed, which is worse? To Chinese subjects who have tremblingly survived the two thousand year long period under an emperor's bloody rule, the feeling of horror has been paralyzed and numbed and has been covered and superimposed by the feeling of fealty to the butcher. And the feeling of fealty to the butcher could generate a kind of feeling of happiness (referring to Stockholm Syndrome). On this point, Chinese subjects are fully qualified to stand up and bear witness.

Now that subjects' horror could be converted into happiness, and the productiveness, combat capacity and efficiency

under AN emperor's absolute rule are not lower than the ones under liberal democracy and capitalism, what is the demerit of an emperor's rule? Most Chinese subjects think in this way. The "public opinion" trained under the butcher's knife makes A Chinese emperor's bloody rule appear to possess "legitimacy" on the background of western conceptions. What fun!

Another running mechanism of an emperor's ruling machine is the balanced manipulation between a benighting policy (or obscurantist policy), and scientific-technical capability. Surrounded by enemies, faced with international competition in economic, military and scientific-technical strengths, Chinese emperors have had to constrain their subjects' minds within a very narrow pipeline. Within this mind pipeline, subjects are allowed to master or even invent sciences and technologies, while being forbidden to analyze and challenge the legitimacy of an emperor's absolute rule with western logic and modern rationality that the subjects may have learnt to achieve their scientific-technical capability. The success of this mechanism depends on the level of their subjects' intelligence which is indispensable to scientific-technical capability. But this is obviously a dangerous tread on a high wire. However, the reality is, so far, so good.

The elements which maintain the extension of a Chinese emperor's absolute rule are:

1. The "logic" of "whoever conquers the world by force rules the world" will continue to prevail, and that the brutish nature of raw force on and against people always used by "whoever conquers the world by force rules the world" will continue to prevail.
2. The servility of the masses (ingrained by the threat of the butcher's knife) will continue to prevail.

3. The emperor's ruling machine based on a sophisticated system of bureaucrats, lackeys and ruffians will continue to run smoothly. As long as these three elements exist simultaneously, the Chinese emperor's absolute rule may possibly continue forever and turn up its nose at the liberal and democratic western world.

Granted, the freedom, dignity and justice of western people are beautiful, admirable and desirable (at least to me). But it's not taken for granted that the western powers will naturally and easily sweep away the tyrannical powers on the earth. Anything long-lasting must have its own reasons and causes for its existence.

Ini. Rev. 4-16-2021

Rev. 4-23-2021

REV 4-26-2021 R1 By author.



# **Chinese Essays**

Original essays in Chinese by Author.

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# Essay 2 Chinese.

## Essay 2, 中國社會主義

中國社會主義的起源和發展，以及其在中國社會主義運動中的重要性。中國社會主義運動的起源可以追溯到1919年的五四運動，當時中國知識分子開始接受馬克思主義，並將其與中國實際情況相結合，形成了中國社會主義運動。中國社會主義運動的發展經歷了漫長的過程，從1919年到1949年，中國社會主義運動經歷了從萌芽到成熟的过程。

中國社會主義運動的起源和發展，以及其在中國社會主義運動中的重要性。中國社會主義運動的起源可以追溯到1919年的五四運動，當時中國知識分子開始接受馬克思主義，並將其與中國實際情況相結合，形成了中國社會主義運動。中國社會主義運動的發展經歷了漫長的過程，從1919年到1949年，中國社會主義運動經歷了從萌芽到成熟的过程。

中國社會主義運動的起源和發展，以及其在中國社會主義運動中的重要性。中國社會主義運動的起源可以追溯到1919年的五四運動，當時中國知識分子開始接受馬克思主義，並將其與中國實際情況相結合，形成了中國社會主義運動。中國社會主義運動的發展經歷了漫長的過程，從1919年到1949年，中國社會主義運動經歷了從萌芽到成熟的过程。

中國社會主義運動的起源和發展，以及其在中國社會主義運動中的重要性。中國社會主義運動的起源可以追溯到1919年的五四運動，當時中國知識分子開始接受馬克思主義，並將其與中國實際情況相結合，形成了中國社會主義運動。中國社會主義運動的發展經歷了漫長的過程，從1919年到1949年，中國社會主義運動經歷了從萌芽到成熟的过程。

中國社會主義運動的起源和發展，以及其在中國社會主義運動中的重要性。中國社會主義運動的起源可以追溯到1919年的五四運動，當時中國知識分子開始接受馬克思主義，並將其與中國實際情況相結合，形成了中國社會主義運動。中國社會主義運動的發展經歷了漫長的過程，從1919年到1949年，中國社會主義運動經歷了從萌芽到成熟的过程。

中國社會主義運動的起源和發展，以及其在中國社會主義運動中的重要性。中國社會主義運動的起源可以追溯到1919年的五四運動，當時中國知識分子開始接受馬克思主義，並將其與中國實際情況相結合，形成了中國社會主義運動。中國社會主義運動的發展經歷了漫長的過程，從1919年到1949年，中國社會主義運動經歷了從萌芽到成熟的过程。

1. 中國社會主義運動的起源和發展，以及其在中國社會主義運動中的重要性。中國社會主義運動的起源可以追溯到1919年的五四運動，當時中國知識分子開始接受馬克思主義，並將其與中國實際情況相結合，形成了中國社會主義運動。中國社會主義運動的發展經歷了漫長的過程，從1919年到1949年，中國社會主義運動經歷了從萌芽到成熟的过程。
2. 中國社會主義運動的起源和發展，以及其在中國社會主義運動中的重要性。中國社會主義運動的起源可以追溯到1919年的五四運動，當時中國知識分子開始接受馬克思主義，並將其與中國實際情況相結合，形成了中國社會主義運動。中國社會主義運動的發展經歷了漫長的過程，從1919年到1949年，中國社會主義運動經歷了從萌芽到成熟的过程。

“中國社會主義運動的起源和發展，以及其在中國社會主義運動中的重要性。中國社會主義運動的起源可以追溯到1919年的五四運動，當時中國知識分子開始接受馬克思主義，並將其與中國實際情況相結合，形成了中國社會主義運動。中國社會主義運動的發展經歷了漫長的過程，從1919年到1949年，中國社會主義運動經歷了從萌芽到成熟的过程。”

Ini. Rev. 8-9-2020  
Rev. 8-14-2020



# Essay 3 Chinese

Essay 3, 中國經濟發展與改革

2020年7月23日

中國經濟發展與改革，是中國近幾十年來最顯著的成就。在改革開放之前，中國是一個貧窮落後的農業大國。改革開放之後，中國經濟迅速發展，成為世界第二大經濟體。這主要歸功於改革開放政策，以及中國政府對經濟建設的重視。

改革開放政策，是中國經濟發展的關鍵。改革開放之前，中國實行的是計劃經濟。改革開放之後，中國實行的是市場經濟。市場經濟的發展，使得中國經濟迅速增長。中國政府對經濟建設的重視，也是中國經濟發展的重要原因。中國政府投入了大量的資金，用於基礎設施建設、教育、科技等領域。這使得中國經濟在短時間內取得了長足的進步。

中國經濟發展與改革，不僅改變了中國的面貌，也改變了世界的面貌。中國成為世界第二大經濟體，對世界經濟產生了深遠的影響。中國經濟的發展，為世界各國提供了大量的市場和機會。中國經濟的發展，也為世界各國提供了大量的資金和技術支持。中國經濟的發展，是中國人民辛勤勞動的結果，也是中國政府正確領導的結果。

中國經濟發展與改革，是中國近幾十年來最顯著的成就。在改革開放之前，中國是一個貧窮落後的農業大國。改革開放之後，中國經濟迅速發展，成為世界第二大經濟體。這主要歸功於改革開放政策，以及中國政府對經濟建設的重視。中國經濟的發展，是中國人民辛勤勞動的結果，也是中國政府正確領導的結果。

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Ini. Rev. 7/23/2020



# Essay 4 Chinese

## Essay 4, 中國

中國人對「peaceful evolution」的定義是「和平演變」，即指外國勢力利用各種手段，包括經濟、文化、教育、宗教、政治等，對中國進行滲透和破壞，最終達到顛覆中國共產黨領導的目的。

中國人認為「和平演變」是外國勢力對中國進行「和平佔領」的一種手段。他們認為，外國勢力利用各種手段，包括經濟、文化、教育、宗教、政治等，對中國進行滲透和破壞，最終達到顛覆中國共產黨領導的目的。

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Ini. Rev. 8-11-2020

# Essay 6 Chinese

Essay 6, 中國經濟發展與改革

中國經濟發展與改革是中國現代化建設的重要組成部分。中國經濟發展與改革是中國現代化建設的重要組成部分。中國經濟發展與改革是中國現代化建設的重要組成部分。

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4. 中國經濟發展與改革是中國現代化建設的重要組成部分。
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## Essay 7 Chinese

Essay 7

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Ini. Rev. 10-21-2020  
Rev. 10-22-2020

# Essay 9 Chinese

Essay 9, 简答题

请解释 autocracy, dictatorship, democracy, public opinion

“ ”

legitimacy

20



# Essay 10 Chinese

## Essay 10 中國經濟發展與改革

中國經濟發展與改革是中國近幾十年來最顯著的成就。自1978年開始，中國經濟經歷了快速的增長，從一個貧窮的農業國家轉變為一個世界經濟大國。2000年，中國加入世界貿易組織（WTO），進一步推動了經濟的開放和發展。250年來，中國經濟的發展經歷了長期的變遷。

中國經濟發展與改革的過程可以分為兩個階段。第一個階段是1978年至1992年，這一時期中國開始實行改革開放政策，經濟開始向市場化轉型。第二個階段是1992年至2000年，這一時期中國經濟改革進一步深入，市場化程度不斷提高。

中國經濟發展與改革的過程是一個不斷探索和實踐的過程。在這一過程中，中國政府不斷調整政策，適應經濟發展的需要。同時，中國人民也積極參與到經濟建設中來，為中國的經濟發展做出了巨大的貢獻。

中國經濟發展與改革的過程是一個充滿挑戰的過程。在這一過程中，中國面臨著許多困難和挑戰，如貧富差距擴大、環境污染嚴重等。然而，中國政府始終堅持改革開放的政策，不斷克服困難，推動經濟的發展。

中國經濟發展與改革的過程是一個充滿希望的過程。在這一過程中，中國經濟不斷增長，人民生活水平不斷提高。同時，中國也積極參與到國際經濟合作中來，為世界經濟的發展做出了貢獻。

中國經濟發展與改革的過程是一個不斷前進的過程。在這一過程中，中國政府不斷調整政策，適應經濟發展的需要。同時，中國人民也積極參與到經濟建設中來，為中國的經濟發展做出了巨大的貢獻。

中國經濟發展與改革的過程是一個充滿挑戰的過程。在這一過程中，中國面臨著許多困難和挑戰，如貧富差距擴大、環境污染嚴重等。然而，中國政府始終堅持改革開放的政策，不斷克服困難，推動經濟的發展。





# Essay 100 R1 Chinese

Essay 100 R1 答题模板

---答题模板

第一段：开门见山，点明主题。通常以“随着……的发展，……”或“在……的背景下，……”开头。接着引出论点，如“我认为……”或“在我看来……”。最后简要说明理由，如“因为……”或“由于……”。

第二段：进一步阐述论点。可以引用名言、数据或事实来支持观点。例如，“正如……所说，……”或“根据……的数据，……”。也可以从反面论证，如“如果……，那么……”。

第三段：深入分析。探讨问题的本质，分析原因和结果。可以使用“一方面……另一方面……”或“从……角度来看……”等句式。也可以对比不同观点，如“虽然……但是……”。

第四段：提出建议或解决方案。基于前面的分析，提出具体的措施或建议。可以使用“为了……，应该……”或“政府/企业/个人应该……”等句式。也可以展望未来，如“希望……”或“期待……”。

第五段：总结全文。重申主要观点，强调结论的重要性。可以使用“综上所述，……”或“总而言之，……”等句式。也可以呼应开头，形成首尾呼应。例如，“回到开头提到的……，我们可以看到……”。

第六段：结束语。简洁明了地结束全文。可以使用“以上就是我的观点”或“谢谢大家的聆听”等句式。也可以留下思考空间，如“这个问题值得我们继续探讨”。



# Essay 101 Chinese

Essay 101, 道德与正义

道德与正义

道德与正义是人类社会中最重要的两个概念。道德是指人们的行为准则，而正义则是指人们的行为是否符合公平和公正的原则。道德与正义是人类文明进步的基石，也是人类社会得以正常运转的基础。

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道德与正义



# Essay 102 Chinese

Essay 102 填空题

填空题

填空题

1. 填空题
2. 填空题
3. 填空题
4. 填空题
5. 填空题

填空题

Ini. Rev. 9-14-2020  
Rev. 10-23-2020

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# Essay 103 Chinese

Essay 103 填空题

1. 中国是世界上人口最多的国家之一。  
2. 中国是世界上最大的发展中国家。  
3. 中国是世界上最大的制造业国家。

4. 中国是世界上最大的贸易国之一。  
5. 中国是世界上最大的能源消费国之一。  
6. 中国是世界上最大的外汇储备国之一。  
7. 中国是世界上最大的对外投资国之一。

8. 中国是世界上最大的互联网用户国之一。  
9. 中国是世界上最大的电子商务市场之一。  
10. 中国是世界上最大的汽车市场之一。  
11. 中国是世界上最大的手机市场之一。  
12. 中国是世界上最大的房地产市场之一。

13. 中国是世界上最大的钢铁生产国之一。

14. 中国是世界上最大的水泥生产国之一。  
15. 中国是世界上最大的玻璃生产国之一。  
16. 中国是世界上最大的陶瓷生产国之一。  
17. 中国是世界上最大的纺织品生产国之一。

Ini. Rev. 9-14-2020

Rev. 9-15-2020

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11. 本局對於本局所屬各機關、團體、事業、機構、學校、及其他組織，  
應如何辦理「環境教育」

本局對於本局所屬各機關、團體、事業、機構、學校、及其他組織

1. 本局1949年以前所屬各機關、團體、事業、機構、學校、及其他組織，  
應如何辦理「環境教育」
2. 本局對於本局所屬各機關、團體、事業、機構、學校、及其他組織，  
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應如何辦理「環境教育」

Rev. 2-26-2021

## Essay 12 Chinese

20210327 Essay 12 extracted from writer's PDF

Essay 12,

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in all financial dealings.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures and protocols that must be followed to ensure the integrity of the data. This includes regular audits, proper documentation, and strict adherence to established guidelines.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges and risks associated with data management. It highlights the potential for errors, fraud, and data loss, and provides strategies to mitigate these risks.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the role of technology in improving data management processes. It explores various software solutions and tools that can enhance efficiency and accuracy.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure the continued effectiveness of the data management system.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of training and education for all personnel involved in data management. It emphasizes the need for ongoing professional development and skill enhancement.

7. The seventh part of the document outlines the responsibilities and roles of different departments and individuals within the organization. It ensures that everyone understands their contribution to the overall data management goals.

8. The eighth part of the document provides a conclusion and a call to action. It encourages all stakeholders to work together to implement the recommended changes and maintain a high standard of data management.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the future outlook and potential areas for further research and development. It identifies emerging trends and technologies that may impact data management in the coming years.

10. The tenth part of the document provides a final summary and reiterates the commitment to excellence in data management. It expresses confidence in the organization's ability to meet all its data-related challenges.

11. The eleventh part of the document discusses the importance of communication and collaboration between different teams and departments. It emphasizes the need for clear lines of communication and regular updates.

12. The twelfth part of the document outlines the next steps and action items. It provides a clear roadmap for the implementation of the recommended changes and sets specific deadlines.

13. The thirteenth part of the document provides a final conclusion and expresses gratitude to all those who have contributed to the development of the document. It looks forward to a successful future for the organization.

Ini. Rev. 12-23-2020  
 Rev. 12-27-2020



# Essay 15 Chinese

20210327 Essay 15 Chinese

Essay 15 中国文学史

中国文学史是中国文学发展历史的总称。它包括了中国文学从先秦两汉到明清各个时期的发展脉络。中国文学史的研究对象是中国文学的起源、发展、演变和流变。中国文学史的研究方法包括文献学、考古学、语言学、文学理论等。中国文学史的研究成果对中国文学的发展产生了深远的影响。

中国文学史的研究对象是中国文学的起源、发展、演变和流变。中国文学史的研究方法包括文献学、考古学、语言学、文学理论等。中国文学史的研究成果对中国文学的发展产生了深远的影响。中国文学史的研究对象是中国文学的起源、发展、演变和流变。中国文学史的研究方法包括文献学、考古学、语言学、文学理论等。中国文学史的研究成果对中国文学的发展产生了深远的影响。

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